

## BETTER SHOWING MADE IN NORFOLK

More Incomes Than in Richmond, in Proportion to Population.

## CITIZENS WANT TO ADD TO BOOKS

Would Get Straight Before Publication—Ten Hampton and Four Williamsburg People Make More Than \$4,000 the Year—763 in Norfolk.

Income tax returns from the city of Norfolk, received yesterday by the Auditor of Public Accounts, show that the people there are more faithful in the performance of their public duty in this respect than in any part of the state yet reporting, excepting Lynchburg. A total of 763 names were given in- of persons whose income, they report is in excess of \$2,000 the year.

In Richmond the total was 995, but in proportion to population Norfolk has beaten this city in the matter of income tax returns for taxation. Since recent annexation of territory after the census of 1900, Norfolk claims a population of 80,000, while that of Richmond is probably 140,000. This shows the discrepancy.

**Average Not So Great.**  
Taking the total income paid, however, the proportion is about the same, the average income in Richmond being much larger than in that of the city of the Elizabeth River. The largest tax of this class of property paid in Norfolk is by L. S. Rogers, who gives in \$2,000 as his year's income.

Four persons in the city of Williamsburg received more than \$4,000 last year. The little municipality had 2,444 people in the last census.

The city of Hampton, which was annexed with Elizabeth City County in 1900, musters a total of ten people who will swear that they receive more than \$2,000 income.

**Eleventh Hour Repentance.**  
Eligible taxpayers of the public interest taken in the collection of the income tax return is shown by the desire to straighten things out. One commissioner of the revenue writes to Auditor C. Lee Moore, asking to be permitted to add certain incomes to his books, which were sent in some time ago. He says he has citizens in his hall, who are conscious of their delinquency in view of the fact that they are in the habit of making haste to be good.

Mr. Moore is doubtful as to the legality of such a procedure. The books of the commissioner have already been completed and certified to by the clerk of the court and have been checked up in the Auditor's office. They are closed, and the proposition of adding to them at this juncture is one over which he will meditate before he decides.

Letters from Lynchburg ask for the publication of names omitted from the list of income tax returns printed in The Times-Dispatch Sunday. The amounts are mainly those of individuals, and the names of the owners of the income are as follows: J. P. Bartemes, \$2,150; G. A. Duguid, Jr., \$2,250; J. P. Duguid, \$3,000; W. D. Duguid, \$3,000; Kish T. Ford, \$2,500; George A. Trent, \$3,000; C. W. Cochran, \$10,000 (sent in by commissioner at \$4,000).

The names for the three cities mentioned above are as follows: the names being given of those who swear they received more than \$2,000 the year.

**City of Williamsburg.**  
Dr. G. W. Brown, \$2,250; George P. Ferguson, \$2,200; J. L. Hall, \$2,000; Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, \$2,250.

**City of Hampton.**  
Harry C. Blanton, \$3,500; Frank Darling, \$3,000; Nelson S. Green, \$3,500; Jacob Hoffendinger, \$4,500; Charles H. Hines, \$2,500; Dr. H. D. Howe, \$3,000; Robert I. Mason, \$3,000; Henry Lane Schmeltz, \$2,000; Mrs. Virginia Tait, \$1,500; Paul Tabb, \$2,500.

Returms were made by wards, and are as follows:

**First Ward.**  
James E. Barry, Jr., \$3,500; N. Block, \$2,000.

**Second Ward.**  
John C. Cashin, \$3,000; M. T. Gaston, \$2,000; E. P. Champlin, \$2,500; M. C. Brown, \$2,300; C. A. Cooper, \$2,500; H. C. Crenkin, \$1,000; E. H. Cunningham, \$2,800.

**Third Ward.**  
H. H. Deane, \$2,500; J. Deane, \$2,400.

**Fourth Ward.**  
J. Frank East, \$4,000.

**Fifth Ward.**  
William F. Ingram, \$3,000.

**Sixth Ward.**  
Virginia Legoris, \$3,500; Max Lavitt, \$2,200; L. Leep, \$2,500; J. Liebman, \$2,400.

**Seventh Ward.**  
M. A. Martin, \$2,200; Aaron Marx, \$2,500; Oscar Marx, \$2,500.

**Eighth Ward.**  
Alexander O'Brien, \$2,500.

**Ninth Ward.**  
J. Robinson, \$11,000; Phil Roskam, \$2,500.

**Tenth Ward.**  
J. Seaks, \$4,000; Joseph Seelinger, \$2,500; J. W. Spagat, \$2,000; H. K. Swann, \$2,200.

**Eleventh Ward.**  
James V. Trevis, \$2,500.

**Twelfth Ward.**  
M. Yaffey, \$2,300.

**Thirteenth Ward.**  
J. S. Barron, \$1,000; B. I. Berman, \$2,500; L. Berlin, \$2,200; W. T. Brooks, \$1,500.

**Fourteenth Ward.**  
D. Carpenter, \$2,000; L. W. Childrey, \$2,200; C. C. Cobb, \$4,000; J. B. Counsell, \$2,500; John D. Couper, \$2,500; C. E. Crawford, \$2,100.

**Fifteenth Ward.**  
A. J. Dalton, \$2,400; G. W. Davis, \$2,500.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

## 'VINDICATION' FOR GOVERNOR BLEASE

South Carolina Newspapers "Greatest Set of Liars on Earth."

## THAT IS HOW HE VIEWS VICTORY

Declares His Election Is "Greatest Victory Over Newspaper Corporations and Political Tricksters Ever Known to World"—Cry of "Fraud" Grows Louder.

Columbia, S. C., August 29.—Governor Cole L. Blease gave out the following statement to-night: "I have won the greatest victory over newspaper corporations and political tricksters ever known in the world. It is a clear vindication of my past life and my actions as legislator and Governor. The people of my State are behind me. They know I have been the most honest man that has ever gone into a political issue. The outside world should now be convinced that the newspapers of South Carolina are the greatest set of liars on earth." (Signed) "COLE L. BLEASE."

**Recent Will Be Asked.**  
Columbia, S. C., August 29.—The South Carolina Democratic committee, which meets to-morrow, probably will be called upon to pass on the legality of the ballots cast for Governor in the Democratic primary of Tuesday, in which Governor Blease, who is seeking re-election, on the fact of the returns has won.

The county vote for Governor has been made public, and there have been frequent charges of irregularities. So far three counties have reported the ballots and in three more returns are now going on. In the irregularities of a minor nature, were allowed to pass.

Senator Benjamin Tillman to-night sent a telegram to State Chairman John Gary Evans directing attention to the news reports that 20,000 too many votes were cast in the primary.

The State in his telegram tells the State chairman: "This matter should be sifted, and if there is fraud, it should be detected and punished." He declares that the "primary system" should be protected at all costs.

One of the Governor stands with five boxes of 14,525.  
Jones, 60,400.  
Duncan, 2,385.

This gives Governor Blease a majority of 2,471 over his two competitors.

Senator R. R. Tillman has been re-nominated for his fourth term, having received 12,000 votes to 26,333 for W. J. Talbert and 2,375 for N. B. Dial. John H. Richards, Jr., has been elected to the office of State Treasurer.

The executive committee of the various counties met today to tabulate the vote in the election. The work probably will be finished to-morrow. The vote now is official in many counties. The State committee probably will be unable to accomplish anything because of the lack of the necessary records, which may have to adjourn until next week.

**Investigation Demanded.**  
Charleston, S. C., August 29.—The county Democratic executive committee adopted a resolution to-day demanding an investigation of the action of the local police in ejecting a committee member from one of the polling precincts in Tuesday's primary.

This and other alleged unwarranted acts on the part of the police led to the mobilization of the militia of the city in order to afford protection to the committee in counting the votes. The militiamen were held for some hours at their armories, but their services were not required. The soldiers were assembled at the instance of supporters of Sheriff J. Elmore Martin, who was a successful candidate for re-election.

**"HE HAS A BULLY DAY"**  
Roosevelt Races Over Vermont For Burlington South of Votes.

Burlington, Vt., August 29.—For 150 miles former President Roosevelt raced over Vermont roads in automobiles today proclaiming the doctrine of the Progressive party. He made eight speeches and his day's work lasted from 9 A. M. until nearly midnight. When he arrived in Burlington, where he spent the night, he was covered with dust, but said he was in fine trim and had a "bully day."

In his speeches Colonel Roosevelt attacked Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company. He denounced them as representatives of the "combination between crooked business and crooked politics" and said they had condemned themselves by their testimony before the Senate committee which has been investigating campaign contributions. The ex-President also assailed both the Republican and Democratic parties, and urged the voters of this staunch Republican State not to be reluctant in leaving the Republican party, which no longer represented them.

To-night the Colonel demanded immediate repeal of Canadian reciprocity enacted by Congress, saying that while it is on the statute books, the Canadian Parliament might adopt the measure and put it into effect. He attacked the Democratic party for its stand on the tariff, saying that it was a plank were put into effect it would "cause utter ruin, both to our agricultural and industrial communities, and have almost no effect in helping the consumer."

Colonel Roosevelt encountered friendly crowds of good size wherever he spoke to-day.

## HELP COLUMBUS IN CELEBRATION

Taft Is Busy Central Figure of All the Ceremonies.

## SEEMS TO ENJOY EVERY MOMENT

Talks Politics, Makes Speech, Kisses Babies, Shakes Many Hands, Sees Sideshow Freaks at Fair Grounds, and Life Is Sought by Demented Woman.

Columbus, Ohio, August 29.—President Taft came to Columbus to-day to help the city celebrate the centenary of its birth as the capital of Ohio. For nineteen hours the President was the busy central figure of all the ceremonies that his friends and the celebration committee could devise. He breakfasted with a Governor a Mayor and a congressman; dined with a commission and dined with a bar association. He made speeches to the farmers of his home State at the State Fair Grounds and to the lawyers at a \$10 a plate banquet to-night, he motored over busy streets and slippery roads to keep his engagements with a separating fire department automobile 100 feet ahead. He shook hands with a few thousand persons at the fair grounds, and in the rotunda of the State capital and kissed a few babies. He looked with awe upon the freaks displayed in front of the side shows at the fair, and sat for an hour in the grand stand while the clowns and the trained horses, the band and the trotting and pacing manuevered in front of him. He rode the race track and in the paddock before he went to the dinner of the Bar Association to-night he talked Ohio politics with Chairman LaGuardia, of the Ohio Republican executive committee, his secretary, General Thompson, who is Ohio's Governor, H. B. Brown, of Zanesville, Republican nominee for Governor, and other party leaders. It was a day typical of the travel of the President and apparently he enjoyed every minute. The setting was complete, even up to the name of a demented woman who tried to see him at his hotel, was arrested by the police and declared that she was the President's wife.

The woman, Mrs. Caroline Beers, who said she was going to punish the President, had a long knife concealed in her clothing.

There was not a dull moment from the time the President disembarked until late to-night.

Leaving Columbus early to-morrow, he is due back in Beverly Saturday to take his summer vacation. Aside from his speech to the lawyers to-night, the President had only one engagement that called for an address. He told the farmers at the State Fair that he was anxious to see the veto power given him under the constitution, rapped the ideas of new reformers and declared that the government has meant well by the farmer and intends to do still more for him in the future.

During the day he received a message from Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, who is in Washington, conveying the information that his order to send the Tenth Infantry to Nicaragua from Panama had been nullified, as directed by the War Department. He believed that the marines now in Nicaragua or en route to that republic will be able to protect the Americans.

**DIES IN GREAT AGONY**  
Famous Sculptor Succumbs After Treatment by Chinese Physician.

Seattle, Wash., August 29.—Louis Potter, thirty-nine years of age, of New York, a noted American sculptor, died in great agony in an obscure hotel here to-day after undergoing ten days treatment at the hands of a Chinese physician for a skin disease. The exact cause of Potter's death has not been determined, although Coroner Snyder is convinced that it was not blood-poisoning as it was believed.

An autopsy was held to-night, but nothing definite developed.

A chemical analysis of the stomach contents was made to-morrow. Dr. Snyder said that after making a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach, he would examine the Chinese doctor to-morrow to learn the exact cause of the treatment.

The investigation by the coroner disclosed that Potter had been with- out food since Friday when he submitted to a painful operation at the hands of the Chinese physician. The abdomen was scratched with scissors and an Oriental plaster applied to the lacerated surface.

According to information given the coroner, Potter met a woman tourist who had suffered from an ailment similar to his, and who had been successfully treated by a Chinese physician in California. When she learned that Potter was coming to Seattle she told him that he could obtain such treatment here.

Upon his arrival he registered under an assumed name to avoid publicity. Potter had suffered from the disease since birth, the coroner was informed, and although prominent physicians of New York and Paris had told him that his ailment was not serious, the sculptor had worried constantly.

Potter had attained international fame as a sculptor. Several years ago he attracted attention by executing a remarkable bust of Mark Twain, although he had never seen the great humorist, and worked solely by the aid of pictures. A Potter group, entitled "Earth Bound," exhibited here last year, was another of his noteworthy productions. Mr. Potter was born in Troy, N. Y., and studied in this country and abroad. Perhaps his best known works are groups of American and Alaskan Indians. He was unmarried.

## WILSON ENLISTED IN FIGHT FOR LIFE

Born of Fighting Breed, He Is Ready for Battle.

## AGAINST FRAUD WHEREVER FOUND

Candidate Invades Pennsylvania, Faces Gigantic Crowds, Makes Many Speeches and Shakes Thousands of Hands, His Trip Through State an Ovation.

On Board Governor Wilson's Special Car, Easton, Pa., August 29.—Governor Woodrow Wilson invaded Pennsylvania to-day, intending only to make an address at the State Grant picnic at Williams Grove, south of Harrisburg. The Governor was surrounded by such big crowds wherever his train stopped that he found when he crossed from Pennsylvania into New Jersey at Easton to-night that he had made half dozen speeches and had shaken hands with thousands of people.

The Governor, in all, rode 115 miles through Pennsylvania, and when night came he was tired and hoarse. At Lancaster, Harrisburg, Williams Grove, Reading, Allentown and Easton great crowds jammed the railroad yards, and the Governor, competing in his talks with the noise of locomotives and trains.

The railways always interfere with political orators, the Governor as an engine thundered by while he was talking at Reading.

A heavy blacksmith wrung the Governor's hand so hard at Williams Grove that for a moment the nominee dropped his right hand limply to his side and extended his left hand. The Governor said to-night his hand still pained him from the experience.

**Thousands in Auditorium.**  
Several thousand people wedged themselves in the big auditorium at Williams Grove to hear his speech, but a far greater number was unable to gain entrance, and the Governor made a second speech outdoors. Governor Wilson disengaged materially from his prepared speech, but devoted much the same line of thought, criticizing colored Republicans' land views and taking issue with President Taft's veto of the farmers' free list bill. He referred indirectly to political conditions in Pennsylvania as outlined by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, who introduced the Governor and spoke of the Pennsylvanian's reaction.

"I never have believed," said Governor Wilson, "the thinking man has ever believed that the people of the great State of Pennsylvania approved of the things that were notoriously done by the political leaders of the great State of Pennsylvania. The character of the people of Pennsylvania and the character of their government have been utterly unlike one another, and yet it is not true that you are not surprised by recent revelations. You have said by a series of questions did what they feared with the government of this celebrated, this time, this powerful, this enlightened Commonwealth."

**No of 'Hampshire' Herself.**  
"Pennsylvania has 'humped' herself recently. I would say she hasn't 'humped' herself until recently. And Pennsylvania has sat by inactive while that kind of government has been carried on with the apparent acquiescence of her own voters."

Discussing President Taft's veto of the farmers' free list bill, Governor Wilson said:

"It was voted by the President because (let me say parenthetically) I have a great personal respect for Mr. Taft, but Mr. Taft has not given himself those wide connections of sympathy which enable a man to understand the demands of the people of the United States. Mr. Taft vetoed that free list bill because consciously or unconsciously he represents not the people of the United States, but those who have held their power in trust for their own purposes."

You hear of corrupt influences, gentlemen. You hear of those corrupt influences being exerted here, there, everywhere that they can be exerted. I would be ashamed if I said things of one party that I was not willing to say of the other if I was guilty, and I am willing to admit that in certain instances in certain places, among places in the State of New Jersey, the leaders—little handful, but nevertheless the leaders—of the Democratic party have had alliance with these corrupt influences, and the worst machine you can get up against is not a machine, but an alliance between a corrupt party and a corrupt machine.

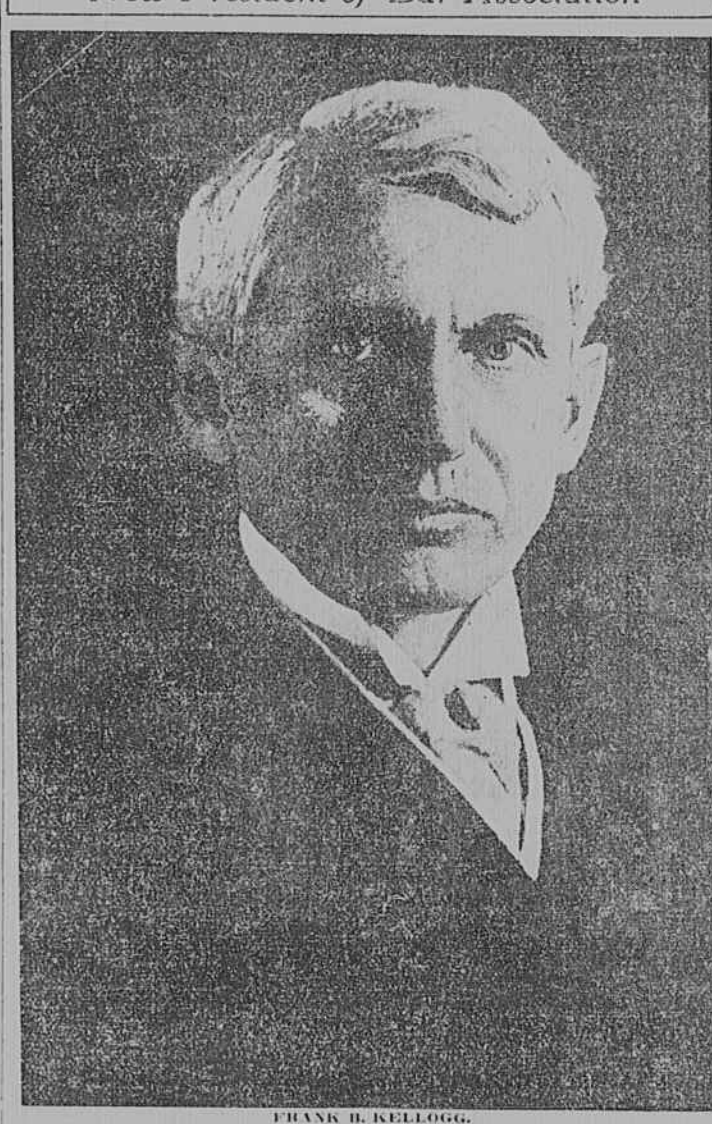
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## New President of Bar Association



FRANK B. KELLOGG.

## HITCHCOCK FACES TREMENDOUS TASK INSTRUCT JUDGES IN CODE OF ETHICS

Must Have Parrels Post System Ready by January 1. Suggested as Means of Preventing Delay in Law Suits.

## VAST CHANGES INVOLVED "RECALL" CALLED DASTARDLY It Is Being Urged by "One-Eyed Leaders of the Blind."

Washington, August 29.—Announcement was made by Postmaster-General Hitchcock to-night that the Post-office Department would be in readiness on January 1, 1913, to put into general operation the recently authorized parcels post system.

The postal express business, which must be organized within the next four months, will extend over more than a million miles of rural delivery and star routes and will cover, in its various ramifications, all systems of transportation of parcels now utilized by private express companies.

**Parcels Post Vocation.**  
In order to take up personally and immediately the work of organization of the new service, Mr. Hitchcock has cancelled engagements he had made for his vacation and will remain in Washington to direct the organization. The details of the parcels post system will be worked out by a series of committees composed of officers and experts of the department. The general executive committee, appointed to-day, consists of Chief Inspector Robert E. Sharp, Superintendent John C. Fisher, of the division of salaries and allowances; Chief Clerk A. J. Fisher, of the second assistant Postmaster-General's bureau, and Superintendent George L. Wood, of the division of rural mails.

First of all, said Mr. Hitchcock to-night, he must prepare a classification of the articles that can be accepted for transportation by parcels post. The law admits to the mails practically all kinds of merchandise that can be transported safely, including products of the farm and garden as well as factory products, providing such articles do not weigh more than eleven pounds nor exceed seventy-two inches in combined length and girth. The mode of packing will be prescribed carefully. The present equipment of the mail service is not adapted to the carrying of such merchandise, and therefore, new equipment must be provided. It is likely we shall employ extensively, hampers, similar to those used in foreign countries, in handling parcels post mail. The style, size and material of such hampers must be determined and advertised, and the question of such equipment issued for their purchase.

The law provides that postage on all parcels shall be prepaid by affixing distinctive stamps. This will necessitate the designing and printing of at least a dozen denominations of special stamps, ranging in value from 1 cent to \$1. Provision for the collection on delivery of the price of a parcel must be made. Regulations governing this phase of the system already are being prepared.

The law provides indemnification for lost or damaged articles, and since many of the articles to be carried will be fragile or perishable, the question of indemnity is one for careful regulation.

**Requires Map of Zones.**  
The system of distance zones required by the law for the collection of postage on parcels will be determined by the Postmaster-General. The law provides that the system of distance zones required by the law for the collection of postage on parcels will be determined by the Postmaster-General.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## FUNERAL OF BOOTH TRIUMPHAL MARCH

Streets, Windows and Housetops Jammed With Silent Throngs.

## MANY BUSINESS HOUSES CLOSED

Thousands of Salvationists, Stepping to Tunes of Forty Bands, Follow Body of Their Famous Leader to His Burial Place in Old Abner Park Cemetery.

London, August 29.—The body of the founder of the Salvation Army, General William Booth, was buried beside that of his wife to-day in the old cemetery of Abney Park in the parish of East End of London where the great evangelist began the work that spread over the entire world. No such gathering of the populace on a funeral occasion has been witnessed here except upon the death of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII.

Several thousand Salvationists, the men and women composing the forty-eight divisions of the army from the London provinces, carrying their banners of "Blood and Fire" and keeping step to the well-known Salvationist tunes, played by forty bands, marched over the five miles from the army headquarters in Queen Victoria Street to the burial ground through muddy streets, after being stretched by a downpour of rain.

It was more in the nature of a triumphal progress than an occasion of mourning. In the same streets only a few years not a few of those who marched to-day had been mobbed and killed.

No one could estimate the numbers who had assembled everywhere, gathered to witness the passing of the funeral of the late commander-in-chief. All the streets and the windows and even house tops were jammed with silent throngs. Flags along the route drooped, rain soaked, at half-mast, and many of the business houses were closed.

**Fifty Thousand at Cemetery.**  
The multitude in and about the cemetery numbered well over 50,000. The new commander-in-chief, Bramwell Booth, himself, pronounced a eulogy and read the committal service when his father's body was lowered into the grave. As Bramwell Booth was approaching the grave Herbert Booth, dressed in civilian clothes, stepped forward and kissed the new general on the cheek.

The Mayor of Stoke-Newington and the Mayor of Hackney, in their robes of office, were seated on the platform with the Booth family. Mrs. Catherine Booth, the late general's eldest daughter, who for years had been estranged from the army, her husband and their twelve children, sat among the mourners.

Mrs. Eva Booth, commander of the army in the United States, who arrived in London just in time to walk behind her father's coffin, broke down with grief and fatigue. Mrs. Booth Hallberg begged the audience to excuse her sister from speaking, but the army was anxious to hear the American leader, and she came forward. Bramwell Booth, Mrs. Hallberg's supporting father, Mrs. Booth said.

"I am worn out with travel and with grief, but I must deliver my message from the army across the water. My beloved father never lost the hold which he established there so long ago, and we feel his loss as keenly as the English people. He looked forward with so much joy to the visit which he had planned to America this year. But God is with us and the work will go on."

With the exclamation, "Oh my beloved father," Mrs. Booth broke down and was assisted to her seat.

Worn out by the march, many Salvationists were ready to drop when they reached the cemetery. While the ceremonies were going on fainting soldiers fell on all sides, while uniformed nurses of the army ambulances, some treated more than 100 cases. Some of the sufferers were in a serious condition and one was removed from among the crowd on the funeral car.

Though one-third of the program was omitted, the service consumed two hours. Then it was discovered that a special permit was necessary for a continuance of the ceremony as burials after a certain hour are prohibited. The presence of the Mayor of Stoke-Newington, who granted the permit, solved the difficulty.

**The General's Will.**  
A summary of the will left by the late General Booth was made public to-day. All the properties held by him as general of the Salvation Army and all the public trusts, both real and personal, including copyrights, are vested in his successor as general for the time being of the Salvation Army, to be held by him upon trusts affecting same.

By a codicil his small private property, having a net value of \$157,384 (approximately \$2,450), he gives to the Salvation Army with the exception of certain private papers and memoranda, which are given his eldest son, Bramwell, and a few articles chosen by himself which are given as mementoes to each of his children and his children-in-law.

Another special deal with property, estimated to value \$15,295, (\$26,475), representing money settled on him many years ago by the late Henry Reed for private use. It was this provision which enabled him to draw no salary nor remuneration of any kind from the funds of the army. This property is divided among his children, Bramwell, Catherine, Marian, Herbert, Eva and Lucien. His successor, Bramwell Booth, is appointed executor of the will.